Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY AUGUST 6, 1807. [No. 1985.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the owest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.
July 21. def

FOR SALE,
20 hhds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India market.
ALSO,
1 pipe, 1 half pipe, 4 qr. casks } London Bill Wine, excellent quality.
Wm. Hodgson.
July 21. d

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,
A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain *John Harper*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following
Very valuable Property
IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.
ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from hence southwardly eighty eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union street, and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and 76 feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches.—Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon streets.
Mary Harper, *Ex'rx.*
Wm. Hartshorne, Samuel Craig, Wm. Herbert. } *Ex'rs.*
July 27. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by
The Commissioners.
July 13. (21) dts

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,
A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.
Baldwin M. Lee.
Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. } [30] d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.
Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

For Charleston, *(S. C.)*

The Schooner
MOHAWK,
To sail in three days; will take about two hundred barrels or freight if immediate application is made to
Lawrason and Fowle.
August 4. 3t

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. James Croudhill,
A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.
William Hodgson.
July 20. d.

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. Weston.
For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria*
OR,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*
July 23.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the brig Dolphin and schooner Mohawk, from Boston, schooner Freighter from Portland, and sch'r Zilpha from Windsor, Nova-Scotia, and for Sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
150 tons Plaister Paris
25 hhds. } New-England Rum
50 bbls. }
10 hhds. Molasses
3 pipes French Brandy
10 do. Holland Gin
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould } Candles
20 do. dipt }
10 do. spermaceti }
25 bbls. fall Mackarel
10 do. whale Oil
30 cases Claret
40 boxes fresh Lemons, and
A quantity of Cheese.
August 3. d

Public Sale of Lots.
AGREEABLE to the will of Mr. John West, deceased, the subscriber will, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August next, expose to public sale, at the New Turnpike Gate, near to Mr. Rickett's, his Moiety, or One Half of a Tract of Land adjoining thereto, lying on Timber Branch, known by the name of "*PEARSON'S TRACT*"—which land was devised by John West, jun. late of Cameron, to his two sons Thomas and John West, to be equally divided between them.—The land is naturally fertile and full of a young growth of timber, which with proper care and attention will soon become valuable. There is some excellent springs of water upon it, and elegant scites for buildings.—The land will be laid off in lots from five to ten acres.
The Terms of Sale will be—
One-third payable in cash—the other two-thirds in negotiable notes in either of the banks in Alexandria, with approved indorsers, at 30 and 60 days, which is as far as the credit can be extended, the land being sold for the immediate payment of debts.

A plat of the land as now surveyed and laid off into lots, may be seen in the coffee-house, in the town of Alexandria, or in the hands of
Charles Little,
Ex'or. of J. West.
July 31. d

A Miller Wanted.
☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. Gray's Book-Store,
AN ORATION
DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by
J. H. Thomas, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)
July 15

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Advertisement.

THE subscribers, desirous of enjoying that exclusive right of property, which is acknowledged and respected by the inhabitants of every other civilized country, prohibit, henceforth, all persons whatsoever from SHOOTING, HUNTING, or RANGING, as also from ENTERING INTO, PASSING THROUGH, or in any other manner TRESPASSING UPON their enclosed grounds, in the county of Alexandria. Having sustained a variety of damage from such unlawful practices, they have pledged themselves to give each other, immediate notice of every trespass, which shall come under the observation of either, and to subject, INDISCRIMINATELY to the just penalties of the law, all who shall voluntarily act in contempt of this prohibition.

Charles Alexander,
W. Rhodes,
John Gadsby,
John F. Smith,
Beal Howard,
Jacob Heineman,
Peter Sherron,
William Fitzhugh,
Nicholas Ringston.
August 5. 3t

N. B. For the information of those concerned, a copy of the law is subjoined.

AN ACT
To prevent unlawful Hunting and Ranging.

1. *Be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall at any time shoot, hunt or range upon the lands or tenements, or fish or fowl in any creeks or waters included within the bounds of any other person or persons without license first obtained of the owner of such lands, every such offender shall forfeit and pay three dollars for every such offence, to be recovered with costs before any justice of the peace of the county where the offence shall be committed, by the informer to his own use; in which information, the confession of the party accused, or the oath of one credible witness, shall be sufficient evidence. And where the owner of the land shall prosecute for any unlawful shooting, hunting, ranging, fishing or fowling within his bounds, the oath of such owner shall be sufficient evidence to convict the offender; but in that case the penalty shall be paid to the overseer of the poor of the district wherein the offender resides, to the use of the poor of such district; and moreover every such offender shall be liable to the action of the party grieved, at the common law, for his or her damages.

2. If any person shall be the third time convicted of any such offence as aforesaid, the justice of the peace, before whom such conviction shall be, over and above giving judgment for the aforesaid forfeiture, shall require such offender to enter into recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties, to the governor for the time being, and his successors, in the penalty of thirty dollars for his good behaviour, during one whole year from thence next following; or in case of refusal so to do, shall commit him to the common jail, there to remain, until he give such security, or until the expiration of one month. And if after such security given such offender shall be convicted of shooting, hunting, or ranging, fishing or fowling unlawfully as aforesaid, within the time in his recognizance limited, such offence shall be breach of the good behaviour, and the penalty of his recognizance shall be forfeited to the overseers of the poor, for the benefit of the poor of the district, wherein such conviction shall be.

3 All and every act or acts, within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This act shall commence in force from and after the passing thereof.
Revised Code, page 152.

No slave shall go from the tenements of his master or other person with whom he lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear, that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer or overseer; if he does it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a justice of the peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.

And if any slave shall presume to come & be upon the plantation of any person whatsoever, without leave in writing, from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner or overseer of such plantation, to give or order such slave ten lashes for every such offence—See Revised Code, page 188, New Edition.

FROM SALMAGUNDI,

PRINTED IN NEW-YORK.

ON STYLE.

By William Wizard, Esq.

STYLE, a manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; the pistil of plants. *Johnson.*

STYLE, is——————style. *Link. Fid.*

Now I would not give a straw for either of the above definitions, though I think the latter is by far the most satisfactory; and I do wish sincerely every modern numskull who takes hold of a subject he knows nothing about, would adopt honest Linkum's mode of explanation. Blair's lectures on the subject have not thrown a whit more light on the subject of my enquiries—they puzzle me just as much as did the learned and laborious expositions and illustrations of the worthy professor of our college, in the middle of which I generally had the ill luck to fall asleep.

The same word STYLE, though but a diminutive word, assumes to itself more contradictions, and significations, and eccentricities, than any monosylable in the language is legitimately entitled to. It is an arrant little humorist of a word, and full of whim whams, which occasions me to like it hugely; but it puzzled me most wickedly on my first return from a long residence abroad, having crept into fashionable use during my absence; and had it not been for friend Evergreen, and that thrifty sprig of knowledge Jeremy Cockloft the younger, I should have remained to this day ignorant of its meaning.

Though it would seem that the people of all countries are equally vehement in the pursuit of this phantom style, yet, in almost all of them, there is a strange diversity in opinion as to what constitutes its essence; and every different class, like the pagan nations, adore it under a different form. In England, for instance, an honest cit packs up himself, his family and his style in a buggy or timwhiskey, and rattles away on Sunday with his fair partner blooming beside him, like an eastern bride, and two chubby children squatting like Chinese images at his feet. A Baronet requires a chariot and pair—a lord must needs have a barouche and four;—but a Duke—O! a Duke cannot possibly lumber his style along under a coach and six and half a score of footmen into the bargain. In China a puissant mandarine loads at least three elephants with style; and an overgrown sheep, at the Cape of Good Hope, trails along his tail and his style on a wheelbarrow. In Egypt, or at Constantinople, style consists in the quantity of fur and fine clothes a lady can put on without danger of suffocation—here it is otherwise, and consists in the quantity she can put off without the risk of freezing. A Chinese lady is thought prodigal of her charms if she exposes the tip of her nose, or the ends of her fingers to the ardent gaze of bye standers: and I recollect that all Canton was in a buzz in consequence of the great belle Miss Nang fou's peeping out of a window with her face uncovered! Here the style is to show not only the face, but the neck, shoulders, &c.; and a lady never presumes to hide them except when she is *not at home* and not sufficiently *undress'd* to see company.

This style has ruined the peace and harmony of many a worthy household; for no sooner do they set up for style, but instantly all the honest old comfortable *sans ceremonie* furniture is discarded, and you stalk cautiously about, amongst the uncomfortable splendor of Grecian chairs, Egyptian tables, Turkey carpets, and Etruscan vases. This vast improvement in furniture demands an increase in the domestic establishment; and a family that once required two or three servants for convenience, now employ half a dozen for style.

Belbrazen, late favorite of my unfortunate friend Dessalines, was one of these patterns of style, and whatever freak she was seized with, however preposterous, was implicitly followed by all who would be considered as admitted in the stylish arcana. She was once seized with a whim wham that tickled the whole court. She could not lay down to take an afternoon's loll, but she must have one servant to scratch her head, two to tickle her feet, and a fourth to fan her delectable person while she slumbered. The thing *took*—it became the *rage*, and not a sable belle in all Hayti, but what insisted upon being fanned, and scratched, and tickled in the true imperial style. Sneer not at this picture, my most excellent townswomen, for who among you but are daily following fashions equally absurd.

Style, according to Evergreen's account, consists in certain fashions, or certain eccentricitries, or certain manners of certain people, in certain situations, and possessed of a certain share of fashion or importance. A red cloak, for instance, on the shoulders of an old market woman is regarded with contempt, it is vulgar, it is odious:—fling, however its usurping rival a red shawl over the fine figure of a fashionable belle, and let her flame away with it in Broadway, or in a ball room, and it is immediately declared to be the *style*

The modes of attaining this *certain situation* which entitles its holder to style, are various and opposite: the most ostensible is the attainment of wealth, the possession of which changes at once the pert airs of vulgar ignorance, into fashionable ease and elegant vivacity. It is highly amusing to observe the gradations of a family aspiring to style, and the devious windings they pursue in order to obtain it. While beating up against wind and tide they are the most complaisant beings in the world—they keep "booing and booing" as M'Sycophant says, until you would suppose them incapable of standing upright; they kiss their hands to every body who has the least claim to style—their familiarity is intolerable, and they absolutely overwhelm you with their friendship and loving kindness. But having once gained the envied preeminence, never were beings in the world more changed. They assume the most intolerable caprices, at one time address you with importunate sociability, at another, pass you with silent indifference, sometimes sit up in their chairs in all the majesty of dignified silence, and at another time bounce about with all the obstreperous, ill bred noise of a little hoyden just broke loose from a boarding school.

Another feature which distinguishes these new made fashionables, is the inveteracy with which they look down upon the honest people who are struggling to climb up to the same envied height. They never fail to salute them with the most sarcastic reflections; and like so many worthy hodmen clambering a ladder, each one looks down with a sneer upon his next neighbor below, and makes no scruple of shaking the dust off his shoes into his eyes. Thus by dint of perseverance merely, they come to be considered as established denizens of the great world; as in some barbarous nations an oyster shell is of sterling value, and a copper washed counter will pass current for genuine gold.

In no instance, have I seen this grasping after style more whimsically exhibited than in the family of my old acquaintance, Timothy Giblet. I recollect old Giblet when I was a boy, and he was the most surly curmudgeon I ever knew. He was a perfect scare-crow to the *small fry* of the day, and inherited the hatred of all these unlucky little shavers; for never could we assemble about his door of an evening to play and make a little hub-bub, but out he sallied from his nest like a spider, flourished his formidable horsewhip, and dispersed the whole crew in the twinkling of a lamp. I perfectly remember a bill he sent in to my father for a pane of glass I had accidentally broken, which came well nigh getting me a sound flogging; and I remember, as perfectly, that the next night I revenged myself by breaking half a dozen. Giblet was as arrant a grub-worm as ever crawled; and the only rules of right and wrong he cared a button for, were the rules of multiplication and addition, which he practised much more successfully than he did any of the rules of religion or morality. He used to declare they were the true *golden rules*, and he took special care to put Cocker's arithmetic in the hands of his children, before they had read ten pages in the bible or the prayer-book. The practice of these favorite maxims was at length crowned with the harvest of success; and after a life of incessant self-denial, and starvation, and after enduring all the pounds, shillings and pence miseries of a miser, he had the satisfaction of seeing himself worth a *plum*, and of dying, just as he had determined to enjoy the remainder of his days, in contemplating his great wealth, and accumulating mortgages.

His children inherited his money, but they buried the disposition, and every other memorial of their father, in his grave. Fired with a noble thirst for STYLE, they instantly emerged from the retired lane in which themselves, and their accomplishments, had hitherto been buried, and they blazed, and they whizzed, and they cracked about town, like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. I can liken their sudden ECLAT to nothing but that of the locust which is hatched in the dust, where it increases and swells up to maturity, and after feeling for a moment the vivifying rays of the sun, bursts forth a mighty insect, and flutters and rattles, and buzzes from every tree. The little warblers who have long cheered the woodlands with their duliet notes, are stunned by the discordant racket of these upstart intruders, and contemplate, in contemptuous silence, their insect and their noise.

Having once started, the Giblets were determined that nothing should stop them in their career, until they had run their full course, and arrived at the very tip-top of STYLE. Every tailor, every shoemaker, every coachmaker, every milliner, every mantuamaker, every paper-hanger, every piano-teacher, and every dancing-master in the city were enlisted in their service; and the willing wights most courteously answered their call, and fell to work to build up the fame of the Giblets as they had done that of many an aspiring family before them. In a little time the young ladies could dance the waltz, thunder Lodoiska, murder French, kill time, and commit violence on the face of nature in a landscape in water-colors, equal to the best lady in the land; and the young gentlemen were seen lounging at corners of streets, and driving tandem; heard talking loud at the theatre, and laughing in church, with as much ease and grace and MODESTY as if they had been gentlemen all the days of their lives.

And the Giblets arrayed themselves in scarlet, and in fine linen, and seated themselves in high places, but nobody noticed them except to honor them with a little contempt. The Giblets made a prodigious splash in their own opinion; but nobody extolled them except the tailors and the milliners who had been employed in manufacuring their paraphernalia. The Giblets thereupon being like Caleb Quotem, determined to have "a place at the review," fell to work more fiercely than ever—they gave dinners, and they gave balls, they hired cooks, they hired fiddlers, they hired confectioners, and they would have kept a newspaper in pay, had they not been all bought up at that time for the election. They invited the dancing men and the dancing women, and the gormandizers and the epicures of the city, to come and make merry at their expence; and the dancing men, and the dancing women, and the epicures and the gormandizers, did come, and they did *make merry* at their expence; and they eat, and they drank, and they capered, and they danced, and they—laughed at their entertainers.

Then commenced the hurry and the bustle, and the mighty nothingness of fashionable life; such rattling in coaches! Such flaunting in the streets! Such slamming of box doors at the theatre! Such a tempest of bustle and unmeaning noise wherever they appeared! The Giblets were seen here and there and every where—they visited every body they knew, and every body they did not know, and there was no getting along for the Giblets. Their plan at length succeeded. By dint of dinners, of feeding and frolicking the town, the Giblet family worked themselves into notice, and enjoyed the ineffable pleasure of being forever pestered by visitors, who cared nothing about them, of being squeezed, and smothered, and parboiled at nightly balls, and evening tea parties—they were allowed the privilege of forgetting the very few old friends they once possessed—they turned their noses up in the wind at every thing that was not genteel, and their superb manners and sublime affection, at length left it no longer a matter of doubt that the Giblets were perfectly in the STYLE.

From the Paris Argus, May 16.

LITERATURE, FINE, ARTS, &c.

The Literary Class of the Institute of France, held an extraordinary sitting on Wednesday last, for the reception of Mr. le Cardinal Maury. The very respectable and numerous assembly which this interesting ceremony had drawn together, brought strongly to mind the finest days of the former French academy. The name and the talents of the Cardinal had warmly excited the curiosity of the public, which was gratified to its full extent. The speech delivered on this occasion fulfilled the expectations entertained of it. The orator after having called to the remembrance of his hearers his political conduct in the constituent assembly and his leaving France, cast flowers over the tomb of his predecessor and over that of several celebrated academicians who have died since the destruction of the academy. As we are unable to quote many passages, we shall confine ourselves to translating the peroration of this speech, in which our readers will perceive with interest, the opinion of the illustrious orator on the *denouement* of the French revolution.

"Frenchmen! henceforth worthy of this pre-eminence which presages to us so much felicity, let us continually recal to our minds the ever instructive remembrance of ten years which preceded amongst us the re-establishment of the monarchy, to compare them with the order, the security and the splendor of our present state. Let us contemplate the depth of the abyss which we have got out of, and into which we should again fall, were it not for the support of the tutelary arm which has drawn us out of it; and no one shall dare to shew himself foolishly ungrateful towards the august liberator who, by profound theory of public spirit, knows how to outstrip and direct its influence; who has brought back from the army to the mass of citizens the sacred fire of honor, the only leaven sufficiently active to regenerate our souls; which foreseeing from afar the interests, wants, wishes, the affections of the French people and the infallible return of their habits, at first defended them against their enemies in order to protect us afterwards more powerfully against ourselves; who allied himself to our revolution in order to destroy all its disorganizing principles, after having prudently accommodated himself to its inevitable consequences; and who; in snatching from the most ferocious passions an ascendant usurped over reason, has founded his empire on the confidence and union of all parties.

"In fact, gentlemen, it was only from the midst of a victorious army, that a general ought to arise to supreme power, whose great name had to dread neither envy nor rivality; and we stood in need of the most sublime of all military renowns in order to subdue by the strength of glory the most unruly opinion. This extraordinary man has appeared and has beforehand, signalized his destinies by making of war a new art in the world. He does not measure space, he leaps over it. His marches are manœuvres so varied and so shifted that on arriving in the centre of his armies, in which the point of union alone unveils immediately the most sublime combinations, he finishes his campaigns at the very moment he appears to open them. Thus it is the great commander deprives fabulous history of its inventions, in order to transport into his own every thing marvellous in Mythology. I mistake, gentlemen, I ought to go back much farther. How is it possible, in fact, not to behold, in a life so full of historical days, ever marked by the seal of that providence, which, by so many prodigies, displays to the wide world the hero called from the midst of eternal councils to become the instrument of his designs and the executor of his decrees? It is the sudden and unanimous cry of universal admiration which there is in the whole of this astonishing destiny, I know not what greater than nature, something, however, which cannot belong to time, and which unlike it, is neither uncertain, nor inconstant, nor changeable.

"Oh! What moment can be more apposite for observing, and saying it than that in which this monarch predestined to so much grandeur, visibly covered with the shield of the divine protection, balances in his triumphant hands the lot of empires, measures their strength, divides their interests, prepares for them other limits, and forms for the political world, at the head of his legions, a new and durable equilibrium; whilst from the extremities of Europe where, from victories to victories, and from conquests to conquests, the flight of his eagles has so rapidly concentered the horrors of war, he holds on high and without relaxing, the whole reins of his immense government, as if he were in profound peace in the midst of his capital! No, gentlemen, there is no longer another than a single reputation which bears sway in the universe; and admiration reduced to respect and silence, does not meet in the annals of past ages any name to be compared with his, for ever become his highest eulogy.

"But what do I say? The wonders of which we are witnesses form only the half of the rights which our emperor wishes to secure to the homage of an equitable posterity. His own exploits have henceforth exhausted military glory for him. He perceives it, he says so to himself; enough of victories, enough of triumphs, enough of prodigies. His heart and our wishes call him with redoubled cries to the different careers which we will show him entire.

"He already raises the altars, the throne, the tribunals, the workshops of the arts, the asylums of suffering humanity, the sanctuary of letters and public education. Oh! Let him judge himself by the immense benefits of his youth, of the expectation which is warranted by so many new means of authority united in the vigor of age!

I do not attempt in this place to penetrate into the inaccessible sanctuary of his genius. God forbid that I should endeavor to get the start, by anticipated wishes, of the period or the results of his sovereign resolutions! But if we be allowed to cast our eyes for a moment over every thing happy and great for public prosperity, which he has done, prepared or promised, why should we not ourselves, from this day rejoice in a prospect which discovers so much gratitude and love for him? The supremacy of his talent aspires to all pacific conquests; and this second part of his history of which France is fond of presenting him beforehand the picture sketched by himself must be worthy of the first, which renders it, is difficult.

"It is the hero of peace whom we wish once more to find in him; the noble rival of the hero of war. He is the monarch called on to realise in France the sublime fiction of governments, whom we are impatient to contemplate in a laborious tranquility of mind, bestowing on the human race by the continual action of all his almighty power, the measure perhaps still unknown of genius on the throne; endowing posterity with the greatest inheritance of public morals, by securing to religious morals, in every institution indispensible for the perpetuity of its ministers, that titulary influence over the consciences of people, of which attempts have been made, in vain, and with a disastrous imprudence, to disavow the necessity; animating by a general emulation all kinds of agriculture, industry and commerce, which will extend and protect his victories, patiently occupying himself with all the successive and different codes which the compleat system of his legislation expects from him; devoting his indefatigable activity to the magnificent establishments ready to burst forth from his fertile meditations, to the roads harbors and canals which will shortly proportion the facility of communications to the aggrandisement of territory; applying the ardor of his thought and the energy of his character, to the reform of all the abuses which have so much to dread from his leisure moments; erecting the direction and cultivation of public spirit into a sovereign domain; and as an appanage for his solicitudes; surrounding his empire not only with a new chain of fortresses, and great confederate states, which will serve as guarantees for peace, as functions and as an advanced guard to France, but above all, of his own reputation, which will be the strongest barrier; rendering his capital the most magnificent city in the world, by not ceasing to embellish it with great monuments, and by sacrificing to it his own creations to the triumph of the arts, of which he finished and improves the finest works; living in peace with all the universe on the faith of his sword; never showing himself to his people, but to receive universal crisis of love and joy, the sole eulogies worthy of him, and which will every where display on his passage our eagerness to behold, to bless the father of his country and not to speak to his heart, but by hailing him with the unanimous acclamations of our filial piety; containing in short, from year to year, during the course of the longest life, to rush beyond the boundaries of true glory, beyond our hopes, if possible, beyond even the fictions of public opinion, continually tempted to think one's self arrived at the highest degree of enthusiasm, and continually astonished at the unforeseen wonders which exalt him still higher.

"And you Orators, and you Poets, and you celebrated writers, what a task this phenomenon of grandeur imposes on your labors! What more worthy object of your lucubrations than to retrace to posterity this classic life which must one day become an eternal lesson for kings! Oh! how delightful, how noble will it be for you to study and to describe this prodigious man, daily adding to his glory every kind of glory, making of his reign for the letters and the arts, a fifth secular period of the human mind, elevating his nation in every thing, to the same rank in which he has placed his army; and to express all our wishes in a single one, placing the morality and happiness of the French people on a level with the power and renown of the sovereign who governs them?"

Public Sale.

Will be sold for cash, at Fauquier court-house, on the 29th day of this month,

Several valuable Negroes, conveyed to us in trust by *Turner Morehead*, to satisfy a debt due Roberts and Griffith.

John A. W. Smith,
Hugh R. Campbell.
TRUSTEES.

August 3. eo12t

Translated from late French papers

BERLIN, *May* 30.

The nomination by the king of Prussia of Hardenberg as his prime minister, is unfavorable to peace; as the emperor has heretofore refused to treat with him.

HAMBURGH, *June* 3.

The Russian Gazette of May 9, contains a list of 128 officers killed in the field of battle, and 15 that have died of their wounds. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt is to sail as soon as the season will permit.

The Warsaw Gazette May 27, contains the following article:

"A courier arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, and brought official news that the English had been beaten in Egypt, and forced to re-embark."

Sorties are still often made from Neiss, but all is unsuccessful.

DANTZIC, *June* 8.

The emperor returned from hence yesterday. The damage done to houses in this place by the siege, is estimated at 12 millions. The houses which general Kalkreuth ordered to be demolished in the suburbs, are estimated at 9 millions.

HAGUE, *June* 8.

Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, have undertaken to negotiate a loan of 30,000,000 of florins for Spain.

The hopes of peace have revived since the fall of Dantzic.

For some time the interest on our debt has been paid with the greatest exactitude.

PARIS, *June* 13.

Our court is to go into mourning for 20 days, for the death of the empress of Austria.

An illumination is ordered to-morrow night for the taking of Dantzic.

On the 4th inst. the English prisoners at Verdun celebrated their king's birth day—with acclamations and toasts of "God save the king"

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

MR. SNOWDEN,

IN republican governments, where the militia are depended upon, [at least in the first instance] for the safety of the nation, it is a conceded point that they ought to be acquainted with the means of defence. In order to procure this knowledge, some means other than the common and usual practice of mustering in companies three or four times a year should be resorted to. There is however some difficulty in introducing new modes, or changing old habits, however simple the change, or useful the alteration may be. To find fault is not doing much good: it is the business of all to lend a helping hand to remedy the evil: it is with the aged to encourage, with the experienced to instruct. The plan I mean to recommend is simple, is easy, and practicable.

In every school of from twenty to thirty boys, let there be a person procured to teach the boys from twelve years old and upwards, the practical part of the military art, to wit, the manual exercise, the marching and field evolutions—one hour in a day for a few months would give them more information on this subject, than a century would teach grown persons, in the usual mode. For those persons above the age of the school, I would recommend to associate themselves in small squads, and place themselves under a proper disciplinarian for an hour daily, and as they become acquainted with the military manœuvres, to meet weekly and exercise in company, from that to exercise in battalion and regiment—the transition would be easy.

STEUBEN.

Capt. Burroughs of the ship Temperance, sailed from Hamburg the first June. They had heard of the fall of Dantzick, and rumors of a continental negociation for peace were in circulation. On Thursday last, Capt. B. fell in with the Swedish ship Hannah and Ann, from Port au Prince, for New-York, in a very distressing situation, all her crew except the captain and one hand having died of the fever. Three or four men of color, passengers, were the only persons left on board to manage the ship—being in want of vinegar, capt. B. threw over a cask to them, but did not deem it proper or prudent to have any closer communication with her. Captain B. doubts whether she will be able to get into New-York.

[Phil. paper.

There is not, we believe, the least foundation for the rumor of an engagement between the United States frigate Constitution and a British ship of war, in the Mediterranean. *(Nat. Int.)*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 6th June.

"The demend for cottons in general has been for some time tolerable fair, which it still continues to be; but the sales not being equal to the import, we have at present an accumulation of stock, and the purchasers having had the opportunity of selecting good cottons, what is on hand is principally of middling and inferior quality.

"Several vessels with cotton from New Orleans are just arrived, and others we understand are in the Channel. In the present state of the market, we cannot look for any immediate improvement in the prices, and some doubts may be entertained of the continuance of the present, particularly if a reverse in the events of war should be experienced by our allies on the continent.

"The demand being principally for N. Orleans and good Upland cottons, our supply of these, which is pretty heavy, will not much more than meet the consumption. Sea Islands and fine cottons are less enquired for.

"The weather which we have lately had, having been peculiarly fine for the season, the farmers in the interior have sent their wheat to market in every direction, which from the canal navigation they are enabled to do at a small expence. From this, and the impression produced by the large arrivals of wheat and flour both here and in London, the prices of these articles have fallen considerably; the first circumstance has, however, produced the principal effect. The future currency of these articles is quite precarious.

"A tolerable supply of pot ashes having just come forward, we may calculate on a decline in the price, but that of pearls seems likely to be maintained.

"The export demand for rice has in a great degree subsided.

"In tobacco, little has been done during the last month or six weeks.

"We have lately had scarcely any demand for naval stores, but the market remains steady, and the present quotations are likely to continue unless the import should be very considerable.

"Good staves sell readily, and timbers steady.

"Indigos, both Carraccas and Guatimala, are in fair demand, and the late arrivals have fully equalled our quotations.

"Cochineal is much wanted, and there is at present none in the market.

"The sale of mahogany is still very heavy, and we are abundantly supplied with dyewoods."

From the Boston Centinel.

NATIONAL RESPECT.——Nations respect each other in proportion to their respective real force and not in proportion to their respective pretentions to it. Moral reasoning unhappily has but little influence in opposition to cannon balls. Whenever, therefore, any misunderstanding arises between states, the question most frequently is—what are the relative means of injury and defence, and not who has the right or wrong of the cause?—The strongest party will never want reasons to justify and maintain aggression, when once a nation finds an interest in making war. Vanity, ambition, and a love of power, are always more prevalent in the human mind than humility, moderation, and forbearance. The apparent and not the real motives of action, are commonly made known to the public when nations meditate unjust designs. Why, therefore, rely on the weak weapons of reason and humanity with princes and states: as they respect in general no other law than that of power? Why hope that they ever will reverence any thing else, while every act proves they do not? If we resolve to remain free we must have our ports and cities well fortified and defended by a regular military and naval force, properly organized and ready to act on any occasion.

When the French emperor left France the last fall, to invade Prussia with an army of near three hundred thousand men, he pretended that he had no other motive than to relieve the poor, helpless, and oppressed Saxons from the Prussians—while these same Saxons had no idea that they were oppressed by the former, as they were acting in perfect accord as friends.

Saxony has ever since been the burthen of his song, and the object of his tender solicitude, until he has swallowed her up, and nearly all the other states attached to the ancient Germanic empire. Should he wish to extend his views to the western, as Britain has to the eastern world, what have we to check his arbitrary strides, England once subdued? Or suppose him overthrown, and Britain or some other power have gained an undue preponderancy:—Is it not necessary in any event to be on our guard? to have our swords and shields bright and ready, and our lamps trimmed and burning.

When national honor is wounded, or liberty is lost, it it then alas too late to deplore our e! In vain we may cry out against ourselves, or the improvident conduct of our rulers. Why so much cold calculation about expending a few millions to preserve that *national honor and independence* which cost thousands of lives and millions of money? It gives reason to suppose that motives of popular applause, have operated more than patriotism, or real economy, to produce such a line of conduct.

Why so anxious about paying off all at once the national debt, which injures no one? Employ a part of your revenues rather to maintain national defence, to support national honor, to improve the public roads, and to establish useful schools of learning. There is no occasion of being always talking about leaving every thing ready done to posterity. Let posterity take a small portion at least, of the burthen if such there are after what is done, on their shoulders. There is not a dutiful and affectionate child in the U. States, who will not say—"Father, thou hast done enough; leave something for me to do. It is not right or reasonable, that the rising generation should have every thing ready done to their own hands. Thou hast given us fortune and independence; employ the public revenue to defend us."

The public lands will be more than sufficient in a few years to pay off the remaining part of the national debt. To protect the seaport and commercial interest, is to protect equally the landed interest. They are intimately connected and mutually dependent on each other. All ideas of locality ought to be done away. The weak and vulnerable parts of the body politic, like the natural body, ought to be well defended. In this way the public interest and general security will be found. Away with all invidious distinctions—all party spirit. Choose men for their known ability, integrity, honor and courage, as in '76. Then, and not until then, will the American name and nation be respected.

Having been absent from the U. States for twenty years, I can with truth and propriety subscribe myself

A STRANGER TO PARTY.

Died, this morning, Mrs. *E. Weightman*, consort of Mr. R. Weightman, of this town.—The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

(By Particular Desire.)

On FRIDAY EVENING,
AUGUST 7,
Will be presented the celebrated TRAGEDY,
OF THE
EARL OF ESSEX;
OR,
THE UNHAPPY FAVORITE.

Earl of Essex,	Mr. Cone.
Earl of Southampton,	Mr. Wood.
Lord Burleigh,	Mr. Cross.
Sir Walter Raleigh,	Mr. Rutherford.
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Mr. Miller.
Guard,	Mr. Barnett.
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. Melmoth.
Countess of Rutland,	Mrs. Wood,
Countess of Nottingham,	Mrs. Villiers.

To which will be added, a celebrated
PANTOMIME,
CALLED
LA FORET NOIRE;
OR,
MATERNAL AFFECTION.

La Terreur, (captain of Banditti)	Mr. Cross.
Lauridan, (Husband of Lucille)	Mr. Claud.
Abbe, (Lover of Lucille)	Mr. Jefferson.
Geronti (Father of Lucille)	Mr. Rutherford.
Adolphus, (the Child)	Master J. Jefferson.
Peasant,	Mr. Charnock.
Sans Quartier (the Lieutenant)	Mr. Wood.
Second Robber,	Mr. Cone.
Third Robber,	Mr. Barnett.
Fourth Robber,	Mr. Miller.
Lucile,	Mrs. Villiers.

*** The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†‡† *Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.*

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

August 4.

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1805.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to he most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration *de bonis non*, with a copy of the will annexed, upon the estate of LEWIS WESTON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to the said estate.—Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1807.

William Weston

Administrator de bonis non.

July 29. 2aw3w

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria;

HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary wtth Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes, 3 to	3 50
—— ——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
Adams on the Globes,	1 50
Life of Nelson,	2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	3 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	9 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions,	2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry,	3 50
New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octave,	14 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	2 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo.	8 00
Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	14 00
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,	2 00
Berkley's Minute Philosopher,	2 00
Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:

EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.

Price to non-subscribers *Three Dollars Fifty Cents* per Number.

☞ *Only two copies for sale.*

July 9.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

February 14. 2aw

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs.

June 24. 2awts

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hhds. good Sugar,

10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quautity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms.

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April eo

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from *Joseph Boarman*, (of Raphael) living on Matawoman, Charles county, state of Maryland, on Sunday, the 12th instant, Negro ISAAC, the property of Joshua Mudd, living near the same place, and hired of him to the end of the year. He had a pass to Alexandria to sell a few articles. ISAAC is about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, a sear over one of his eyes, rings in his ears and wears his wool sometimes platted. Had on a striped country wove waistcoat, brown linen shirt, Russia duck trousers and a fur'd hat. The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending and delivering him to *Joseph Mudd*, or *Joseph Boarman* (of Raphael) or EIGHT DOLLARS for confining him in the jail of Alexandria, including what the law allows.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

July 22. 1aw3w

Alexandria Jockey Club.

THE Subscribers to the *Alexandria Jockey Club*, are requested to meet at John Gadsby's tavern, on Saturday evening next, at seven o'clock.

August 5. 4t

Daring Robbery.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

SOME person or persons entered my house on Wednesday, the 29th of last month, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock at night, and took a Trunk which contained 195 Dollars or upwards, amongst which were 165 or 70 dollars in notes on the different banks; one remarkable one on the bank of Delaware; one Baltimore; one Columbia, struck on red paper—each five dollars—the remainder Alexandria and Potomac, from 20 dollars down to 5—one eagle and half eagle pieces [gold]; the remainder in silver quantity unknown.—I will give the above reward to any person who gives information that leads to a discovery of the thief, or *Thirty Dollars* if convicted.

Nehemiah Clifford.

August 4. d3t

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at the late dwelling of HUGH WEST, deceased, in Wilkes street, all the personal estate of the said Hugh West, consisting principally of household furniture, &c. &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Ann West, *Administratrix*

Of Hugh West deceased.

July 24. 2awtf

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield,

May 1. eo

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality,*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

SALES AT VE

On every Tuesday
WILL BE S
AT THE VENDU
Corner of Prince and
A variety of Dry Goods,
Particulars of which will
the bills of the
ALL kinds of goods wi
tion and the prices of whic
can at any time be viewed a
owest limitation and prices.
P. G. Ma

Twenty thousa
Porto Rico Gree
St Croix Sugars, received
and Riley, from St. Thom
For sale by
R. V
or
C. Fo
July 21.

FOR SA
20 hhds. South-we
TOBAC
Selected for the West
ALS
1 pipe
1 half-pipe
4 qr. casks
Lond
exc
W
July 21.

142 hhds. of MOL
5 puncheons RU
100 bbls. Shad and
Just Received and fo
Marsle
May 25.

Joseph Man
Corner of King and F
HAS RECEI
80 barrels WHIS
2000 lbs. cheese, of su
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Floren
15 kegs choice smal
60 boxes mould and
10 firkins fresh choco
4 reams wrapping
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson, and
Hyson-skin
which, with a general
liquors and groceries, h
for cash, produce, or the
June 15.

JAMES SAN
Offers for Sale, on
5000 lbs. best Gree
10 tierces fresh R
20 kegs fresh Ra
12 tierces green
5 pipes Cogniac
10 hhds. 4th pro
30 barrels N. E.
25 barrels Whisk
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton
12 boxes Tin Pl
AND IN S
26 hhds. south P
May 11.

I HAVE JUST
And offer f
A considerable
FRESH
This spring's Philadelp
of *excellent* quality
Hyson, in quarte
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin
Souchong bo
I have also
10 pipes 4th proof
5 do. 4th proof
25 crates queens a
ware, particula
try stores.
30 boxes and half b
100 sacks stoved Sa
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground All
W.
June 10.

TO R
A STORE, on Pri
(my own) well suited fo
ness.